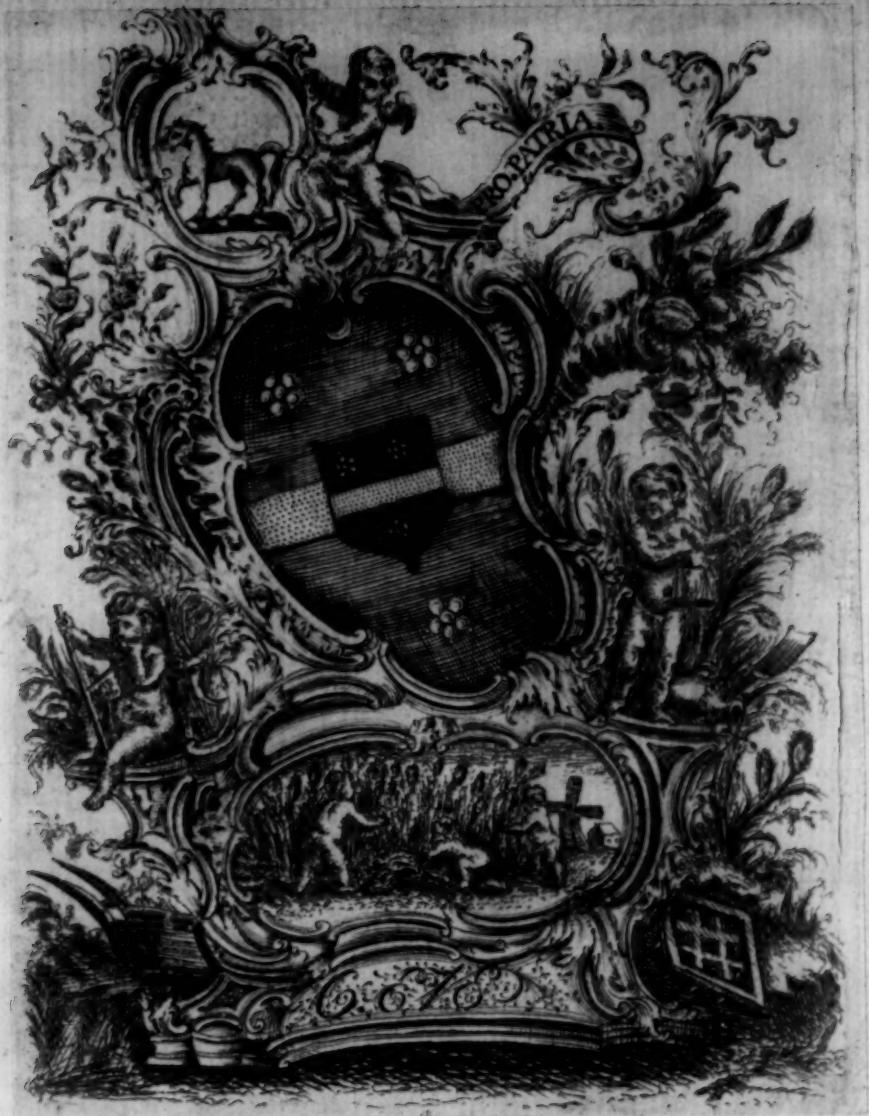




A/

Charles Clarke Esq. died at
Glemsford, in Suffolk, April 1767.-

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S O M E
CONJECTURES

Relative to a
Very Antient Piece of MONEY

Lately found at
ELTHAM in KENT,

Endeavouring to
Restore it to the Place it merits in the Cimeli-
-arch of *English* Coins, and to prove it a Coin
of *Richard the First* King of *England* of
that Name.

To which are added,
Some Remarks on a Dissertation (lately published) on
ORIUNA the supposed Wife of CARAUSIUS, and on
the Roman Coins there mentioned.

By CHARLES CLARKE, K
Late of Baliol College, OXFORD.

*Priscis enim temporibus cum adhuc, nuda placeret virtus, vigeant
artes ingenue summum que certamen inter homines erat, ne quid
profuturum seculis diu lateret.* PETRONIUS.

L O N D O N:

Printed for JOHN and JAMES RIVINGTON in St. Paul's
Church-yard, and JACOB ROBINSON in Ludgate-street,
1751.

15

S O M

CONJECTURES

Relative to a

Very Ancient Piece of Money

Lately Found

ELTHAM in KENT

By

Restored it to the place it merits in the Chronicle
of Edward the First King of England of
that Name.

Spine Remarks on a Dissertation (lately published) on
Orinus, the supposed Wife of Caracalla, and on
the Roman Consul mentioned.

BY CHARLES CLARKE

Lecturer in History at the University of Oxford

Printed by J. B. Nichols, at the University Press, Oxford.

In the Press, and shortly will be published,

T H E
HEBREW, SAMARITAN, GREEK, and ROMAN
M E D A L I S T.

By CHARLES CLARKE,
Late of *Baliol College*, OXFORD.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc, sciat alter. PERS:

C O N T E N T S.

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. T H E Service of Money commutative and instructive; its Definition, Fabrick, and Matter. | III. Greek Coins, with their several Denominations and Weights; their Reverses and Legenda, explained. |
| II. Hebrew and Samaritan Coins explained, and all the Texts in Scripture, where Money is mentioned, with proper Remarks. | IV. Roman Coins, with the several Mutations and Names; their instructive Devices, Symbols, Æra's, and Legenda. |
| | V. The Device of antient Coins the best and most agreeable |

C O N T E N T S.

agreeable Aid to HISTORY,
CHRONOLOGY, GENE-
ALOGY, MYTHOLOGY,
SCULPTURE, PAINT-
ING, ARCHITECTURE,
and every Science.

VI. Abbreviations that are
to be found on the Greek
and Roman Coins, alpha-
betically digested.

VII. Medals that are most
rare and valuable, distin-
guished.

VIII. The Towns, Cities,

Villa's, Rivers, Fields,
and other Places in *Eng-
land*, likely to afford Trea-
sure of this sort; with the
proper Method how to
procure such Medals to
perfect a Series.

IX. Several most useful
Tables, calculated and
collected to render this
Study most easy, by which
all antient Coins may be
reduced to the Value of
our present Money.



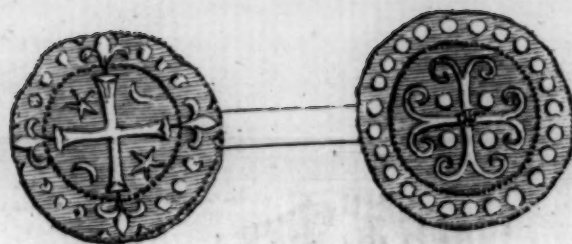


CONJECTURES

Ancient Piece of Money, &c.



The following is a conjecture of the
author, who has been informed by
several persons, that a piece of
money, of the above description,
was found in the ruins of the
city of Babylon, in the year
1793. It is supposed to be
of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar,
and is believed to be the
first piece of money ever
found in that city.





S O M E
CONJECTURES

Relative to an
Antient Piece of Money, &c.

THE following Remarks are offered (with great deference to the superior judgment of the Learned *de re nummaria*) as an example, or rather an inducement for the possessor of such antient pieces, more carefully to inspect any remaining symbols, letters, or devices that may be found on them, to perfect the series of English Coins, which is not so compleat as might be expected from a nation that ever was so zealous of the laws relative to the Mint. The numerous sorts of base metal, some without either legenda or head, that are too frequently

B ly

ly by the possessors treated with contempt, and called French Coins, will allow a very fair opportunity for a Medalist to exercise his genius, and oblige the learned world with remarks conducive to expunge any blemish that may have been thrown on our antient Kings, for neglecting the state of their Coins; a reproach the most obnoxious. I am too sensible of the superlative merit of some studious in the medallic science, not to acknowledge my temerity in this attempt, but am encouraged in this undertaking, when I consider the generous allowances that have been given to the researches of this nature, where conjecture and a very few circumstances afford any assistance in the pursuit. As I am not positive in the offering this opinion, so I shall not be ashamed to retract, if occasion shall be, these conjectures, but chearfully receive any remarks that may correct my errors.

The early use of money has been the subject of very able pens; and though they have with great care and fidelity searched the most antient historians, they found but slight foundations to authorise the use of stamp'd money before the time of *Abraham*.

He destroyed that simplicity which men before that time had used in their mutual societies, by the invention of weights and measures; the ignorance

rance whereof was the cause that the life of man was estranged from deceit. This part of the character of *Cain* in *Josephus* has encouraged the over-curious in this re-search to believe he first invented money ; but as it gives not the least authority to stamp money, it can be of no very great concern in this inquiry ; for χρηματα here mentioned may signify any *res utilis* as well as money. His descendant *Thobel*, who first invented forging, claims this honour more justly. This *Thobel* is the same as *Tubal Cain* in *Genesis*, chap: iv: v. 22. and *Zilla* she also bare *Tubal Cain*, an inventor of every artificer in brass and iron. *Homer*, in the fifth *Iliad*, makes *Janus* the inventor of a Crown, a Ship, and Brass Money, who indeed is frequently found on the most antient Greek and Roman Coins : For this there might have been a politic reason, the device being appropriated to some remarkable event happening at that time worthy of record, which is remarked on their Coin, under this symbol. The learned, fair and virtuous sex have a claim in this inquiry, as well as a just right of praise in the catalogue of the brave, learned and ingenious persons ; for *Hermodice*, the wife of *Midas* King of *Phrygia*, is by many esteemed the inventor of this promoter of commerce and agreeable cause of exchange : But that there was

stamp and current money in *Abraham's* time is most certain. "The time it was first used by the Greeks and Romans will be more properly inquired after in a future work^a concerning those Coins." If we cannot positively ascertain the very time money was first stamp, we may, without any strained or foreign conjecture, know the cause that made it requisite; and though it is the source of much discord, and is perpetually disturbing the mind, and sows the seed of inquietude, and sometimes prompts the villain and the miser to the vilest and most despicable actions; yet the universal ease it renders in commerce and civil government is too conspicuous to suffer a diminution of its credit and acquired reputation. It was designed as a promoter of ease and happiness; if it is appropriated to the servitude of the meanest passions, and used to promote luxury and rapine, it is we change the design of its first institution, and foster upon it a forced service.

Medallic learning not only confirms several passages in history, that are differently related by various authors, or made difficult to the reader by the numerous manuscripts copied by different scribes (many of whom were ignorant of the matter, and some of the very language, and by the abbreviations and peculiar manner of men-

tioning

^a See Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek, and Roman Medalist
By the Author, Charles Clarke, Late of Balliol College
Oxford.

tioning of sums in figures, which must frequently make them liable to mistakes in which particular Coin cannot be in danger of having its characters altered by copiers) but remains ever faithful to its trust. But wanting the knowledge of the press, this was the only way those learned treasures were continued to us, through the surprising changes of governments, and the vast space of envious time, which records facts that have escaped the notice of the antient historian, and affords new matter to illustrate the government of that politic, brave and conquering people; by them likewise we may trace the increase of luxury, their gradual falling off and intire loss of Empire : They not only justly record facts, but mention the very time, and with that perspicuity and brevity, that in a few reverses and legenda, you may have more knowlege than in whole volumes of prolix historians. The Medal was struck by order of a whole Senate, not a corrupt and partial Senate, but a free, learned and a bold body, that dared to authorise the worthy, and correct the guilty. On a Medal thus vouched we may better depend, than on an historian, too often at the Prince's, or his Minister's beck ! Here the bold but honest Patriot appears eminent ; *Cato*, *Brutus*, and *Cassius*, after a series of above seventeen hundred years, are
to

to be seen on Medals, to perpetuate the memory of that glorious defence of, *Libertas & natale solum*. On the Reverse of a Coin of *Brutus* and *Cassius* are the poniard and Phrygian Cap of Liberty, symbols of their brave and honest attempts to restore their country and its commonwealth to its native freedom; and on this Coin is chronicled the very day when this generous action was perpetrated, the Ides of *March*. There is another Medal with *Libertas*, the Tesseræ or watch-word at *Philippi*; there are above twenty different Medals of *Brutus* relative to this bold attempt, even struck in memory of that glorious fact, by succeeding Emperors, who tho' tyrants, endeavoured to persuade the people they revered the very name of *Liberty*: They not only rescue the memory of great and worthy men from obscurity, and decorate the history of their times with their personal merits, but likewise register their most remarkable buildings; we may find on the instructive reverses the Roman Temples, Obelisks, Bridges, Aquæducts, and Ways, and almost all their sumptuous Buildings. What honour to the present King, Senate, and People would *Westminster-Bridge* give, recorded on a fine Medallion (if not suffered on our common Coin) the King *a la Romain*, the Legendæ *GEORGIO CONDITORI--*
under

under the Busto--1750; Reverse, the Bridge in bold Relievo, with a Ship sailing on the River; the *Legenda Votis Felicibus*, mark'd R. S. P. denoting its being happily founded and finished by King, Parliament, and People. The prudent Roman committed these facts to the most common Coin, which was not so liable to be destroyed by the Goldsmith, and at the same time communicated the *Memorabilia* to the common people, who might have remained ignorant of the merits, if stamp'd only on the gold and silver Coin; and sure there was a time we might have delivered down to our posterity actions equal to the Greek and Roman Mint, and given an *Edward* for their *Germanicus*, a *Drake*, or *Raleigh* for their *Pompey*, and a *Marlbrough* equal to a *Scipio*. But let us consider the state of our own antient Coin, as introductory to the piece of money I have made the purport of the following conjectures.

The English Coins from *Edward the Confessor* to this time, make an exceeding good cabinet, of which I have seen a perfect series; the Medals also ought to be considered as an instructive lesson; and I wish our current Coin had had this power of delivering down to posterity the actions of the brave and virtuous, at
the

the time we acquired atchievements worthy of such eternal record.

Coins of the British Kings are to be seen in the collection of the curious, which are hollow on the reverse ; they are of a mix'd metal. As we have very few that agree in weight and stamp, and are intirely ignorant of the proportion of alloy, it is impossible to determine their value ; they pretend to little sculpture and less history, having only Trees, Plants, Ears of Corn, Horses and other Beasts for the Device. The Horse so frequently stamp'd on the British Money denotes this nation in great esteem for that generous beast. That grave historian *Dion Cassius* is lavish in his account of the British Horses, and records them as the most active and surest of foot ; and as our country was famous for breeding of Horses, so the people were peculiarly nice in their trappings and caparisoning of them, for *they adorned them with Beads and fine Bridles*. The wheel often to be seen under the Horse, declares the making or repairing a Highway. The Pearl which frequently is used to adorn their Coin, alludes to the great plenty found in this island. *Julius Cæsar*, on his return from Britain, offered a Shield covered with British Pearls to Venus ; *Britanniam petiisse spe margaritarum, quarum amplitudine conferentem*
inter-

*interdum sua * manu exegisse pondus.* The Sphinx on the reverse of *Cunobeline's* Coin was a piece of Court Flattery; for which he was declared a friend to Rome. This figure was so peculiarly acceptable to *Cæsar* † he had it on his Seal, *in deplomatibus libellisq; & epistolis signandis Spbinge usus.* Roman Coins from *Julius Cæsar* to *Valentinian*, which is near five hundred years, as far as they concern Britain, should be placed in the English cabinet.

From the Coins of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, we must expect but very little erudition, except the names of the King or Mint-master, and sometimes the name of the Governor of the Town wherein the Coin was struck, generally full-faced, and often with the Gothic front or porch of a Church. Still we may be glad to see the countenances of our brave ancestors, who were ever active, vigilant and warlike; there is more plenty of silver than brass; of gold there is no Saxon Coin to be found in our cabinets; they wisely guarded against the falsifiers of Money, by coining it exceeding thin, and coined no larger Pieces than Pennies, which in their dimension are for the most part near equal to the Groats of our hammered Mo-

* Suetonius in vita Julii Cæs.

† Idem.

ney. *Sed manus a tabulâ*, for it would be presumption to enumerate or explain the English Coins, which are with so great fidelity and ingenious learning delivered to us by the present worthy President of the Royal Society.?

The antient piece of Money, and subject of the following conjectures, was found by a labourer as he was digging up some new ground at *Eltham* in *Kent*, which was the Villa or retiring Place of several of our Kings, and was first built by *Anthony Bec*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, a man most extravagant in sumptuous buildings, and by him given to the * Queen of *Edward I.* This Prelate was Bishop of *Durham*, and succeeded to *Hugh Pudsey*, who had bought this fee and principality of *Richard I.* for two thousand marks.

The Coin is not the least blurr'd or exeded, but is in the highest preservation, and has the *adoranda rubigo* or green varnish, and the semblance and peculiar air of much antiquity. The Cause it is so well and happily preserved, is owing to its remaining so long in a Stratum of white sand, wherein about one year since it was found by the delver.

Its weight is fifteen grains and an half. The equality of weight in the Roman and English

* Hoveden: Speed.

Coins has been observed to correspond in different classes. This Coin of mine is equal to the Roman Sesterce, which was always the fourth part of the Denarius, which certainly contained sixty-two grains, that is, the *Denarius Cesareus*; that of the Consuls differed an eighth part. Dr: *Bernard*, our countryman, in his book *de Mensuris & ponderibus antiquis*, mentions the Denarius at sixty-two grains, as does Dr: *Greaves*. Divide any number of Sesterces by four, and the quotient will be the number that so many Denarii amount to; there were eight Denarii in the Roman Ounce, and each Denarius consisted of sixty-two grains; these eight Denarii multiplied by twelve, the number of Ounces in the pound Roman, will give ninety-six. *Abrahamus* has given a very ingenious reason why the prudent Roman coined that number to the pound: *Mox lege Papyriæ semiunciales asses facti atq; ita Denarius ad drachmæ pondus perductus est, cæptusq; Drachmæ atticæ pretio estimari. Quo in pondere & æstimatione permansit, ut esset justum nonaginta sex e libris signari. Quemadmodum libra Romana sex & nonaginta drachmas atticas continebat. Quia tamen mina attica centum Drachmarum fuit, Romani per modicum a justo Denarii pondere detrahentes, ut facilius monetam Romanam ad atticam æsti-*

mationem revocarent, cœperunt ex argenti libra centum Denarios signare, ut in singulas libras quatuor Denarios lucro apponerent, magno emolumento Reipublicæ, nec tanto privatorum detrimento ex ponderibus diminutione, quanto commodo ex facilitate commercii ; that is, that the design of the Papyrian law (which was about anno U. 537) was to lessen the Denarii in weight, and increase and enlarge the number; that as there were one hundred Drachma in the Mina, so there might be a hundred, or near it, of Denarii in the Roman pound, and that with profit to the Roman state: And certain it is there was a great difference in the intrinsic value of the Denarius and Drachma, five grains, which was equalled by a common acceptance of them in commerce, by which the intrinsic of the Drachma was lessened, being a foreign Coin, and the extrinsic of the Roman Denarius was increased, being a Money brought by a conquering people. But to re-assume the consideration of this English Coin, according to the value of the Denarius at seven pence half-penny farthing, reckoning silver only at five shillings an ounce, that is, eight grains to the silver penny, and, according to the English standard of eighteen penny weight allay, the intrinsic value of this piece will be one penny, three farthings, and $\frac{3}{4}$. It

It has no Head, but has the other usual ornaments of that time, neither has it any Legend; both these particulars are frequent on some base Money of the first Kings of *England*. The reason why there appears no Head nor Legend may be, because *Richard I.* (to whom I am persuaded this Piece belongs,) did not assume the name of King directly on the Death of his Father *Henry II.* who died in the year 1189, which occasioned a sort of an Interregnum till the Coronation of *Richard*; though all the time he was abroad he did use the Seal with the Star and Crescent.

These Symbols appear too conspicuous to allow of any doubts, being not in the least degree mutilated or erased, a circumstance very rare on the Money of our first Kings, where, even those that have Letters or Legend admit of some doubt, especially those coined by *William* the *Norman Conqueror*.

The Reverse of this Coin is squared or divided into quarters, a method peculiar to the English Coins, by which the Penny was more easily, for the convenience of change, divided into Farthings. In one quarter is the Sun or Star, in the other a Crescent or Half-Moon.

In the antient Seals of this King *Richard I.* these Devices are always found, and in his Seals only,

only, which similitude of the Device in his Seal and this Coin, gives the strongest reasons to ascertain this is a Coin of that King. The Crescent and Star are on the Coins likewise of his Brother and Successor King *John*; but are I think always included by a triangular border, and have his Effigies and a Legend. But the Seal of *John* has not these Symbols or Devices.

A Roman Medalist might think these Devices had reference to the fertility of our Soil; the one with Rain, the other with Heat, enriching the Earth; or this Symbol of the Sun on Greek and Roman Medals may be taken in a genealogical sense, representing Brother and Sister, agreeable to this line of *Virgil*,

Nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna.

GEORG. I.

These two signs are sometimes the companions of Fortune, declaring that all sublunary things are under her command, and *Æsculapius* is often depicted with the Sun and Crescent, confirming their great influence over the natural body; they also are frequent on the Coins where Eternity is figured; but the learning and instructive Devices of the Greek and Roman Mint had been then long neglected.

The

The *Danes* and *Norwegians* had destroyed the noble and ingenious works of earlier times, and introduced a more rude and depraved sort wherever they became conquerors; and under a pretence of restoring Arts, defaced the remaining monuments of those most excellent works, by engraving with their Groef Sæx, monstrous forms of Lions, Bears, Dogs, Dragons, Snakes, &c. in their place; then the excellency of former ages was neglected for want of generous and noble Spirits to patronize the Arts and Sciences.

When King *Richard* I. returned from his progress to the Holy Land, where he had been the terror of the Pagans and Infidels, after the quarrel and intire separation from the King of *France*, occasioned by the intrigues at home of his Brother *John* * Earl of *Moreton*, he used on his Seal the Sun and the Moon in full. There is a Saxon Coin of *Edmund* that seems to have this Device of the Crescent for a Mint Mark, but the Cross is most common on those Coins; the emblem of the Sun and Moon may be seen on a Greek Coin of *Caracalla*; and on a Coin of *Valerianus* is the whole Zodiack, or the twelve Signs, symbol of universal Empire. On a rare Medal of *Pertinax* is a Star and the Moon, and a Greek Coin belonging to the City of *Eu-*

* Speed.

carpis

Fuller's Holy Warr
1639. Cambridge.
Book. 3. Chap. 6.
pa: 118.

carpis has the same Device : But to return to the explanation of this Piece of Money again :

It is of base metal, a cheat too common in those times, by which treachery of the Mint (of which there were several in *England*) the people were deceived by the public faith that ought to protect them.

The Jews and Flemmings, in the Reign of *Richard* I. corrupted and debased the Money that had been made by *Henry* II. so much, that when this Coin was called into the Mint, the people received but twenty shillings for thirty. *Henry* II. coined this pure or sterling Money as a remedy to cure the disorder that had increased, by reason of the numerous Mints erected by the Earls and Barons in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and gave the authority of Coining to Cities and Abbies only.

The great sum of Money furnished for the pilgrimage to supply the fleet that was to transport him might occasion a scarcity of silver, and the Money being afterwards paid to a foreign fleet of twenty hired Gallies and eight large Busses or Hulks, being disappointed of his own fleet, as every history witnesseth, may be some cause why this Coin is so rare in his own Dominions. There may be another reason alleged, which

which is, its being coined abroad ; for several of our antient Kings have practised this method of coining in a foreign country, and *Edward*, tho' a Prince only, commonly called the *Black Prince*, coined Money in *France*.

The Sun and Crescent on this Coin are arguments as prevalent as any Device or Symbol found on the English Money till the time the arms of *England* were the impress of our Money, which has often been varied with respect to the Escutcheon of *France*, and is now loaded with the foreign Devices of several families that have obtained regal power. Whether this be an honour or a reproach to a nation, let others determine that love *cavilling*.

I am not ignorant there were arms or ensigns on the reverse of Money coined here long before this impress of the English Arms. Such may be esteemed the Dragon on the reverse of a Coin of *Eadberth*, and the four Martlets quartered on the Money of *Edward the Confessor*.

Here it would be proper to observe the original use of Arms, and when the first custom prevailed of impaling, quartering, &c. the Arms on our Coin ; but I am afraid so intricate an inquiry would exceed the brevity designed at this time ; for this King *Richard I.* it may suffice: When he was only Earl of *Poictou*, at a

D

tourna-

tournament in *France*, he did bear on his Shield three golden Lions, which were the Arms of his Grandfather *Henry I.* which particular seems to afford some reason that the Arms of *England* were hereditary. This hereditary descent of Arms, without doubt, is very antient; and what *Virgil* alludes to, *Clypeoq; insigne paternum*, and *Suetonius* remarks, that the house of *Flavia* was very obscure, *sine ullis armorum imaginibus*; though I think this last remark may have reference to the honour sometimes paid to the superior families on the Consular Denarius, or those silver Coins called *Familiæ*.

This Coin differs not in form or workmanship from the silver Money of those times. The round marks and pearl'd bordure are frequent on almost every English Coin; and from the most antient Saxon, Danish, and English Coins, this bordure was continued till long after the reign of *Richard I.*

This pearl'd bordure is of great antiquity, and may be observed on some Shekels that may justly claim a place in the Cimeliarch of *Samaritan* Coins that were indisputably struck one hundred and thirty-seven years before the birth of our Saviour; that is, *anno mundi 3834, urbis conditu, 615. æra contractuum, 173.* These particulars are authoris'd by several texts in
Macca-

Maccabees, to which I must refer my reader, for fear of appearing tedious on a subject not immediately under the consideration of this particular enquiry.

The Figure something resembling a flourish, that supplies the want of a Bust or Head, is in a form used by the most antient Kings that coined Money in this island, after the Romans left it; but if it has allusion to any particular custom, religious, military, or civil, I must acknowledge it is beyond my power to account for, and therefore desire the opinion of the ingenious Antiquaries.

The pearled bordure is incompassed with another crannelled line or margin, much less, and resembles the outward bordure or crannelling of our present Coin, and is extreamly near the edge, a precaution used in those days to frustrate the design of the clipper, filers, &c. *ultima satani excrementa*.

These several particulars united, I think, make strong presumption, that this is a Coin of King *Richard I*. I do not assert they are positive reasons.

Some learned *Re nummaria* I expect will object to its being a Coin of so early time, because no English Money of that age was ever current but of silver, which is a received opi-

nion, though not true. The gold Penny of *William the Conqueror*, given to ----- *Thoresby*, Esq; (a person that deserves the greatest praise from the learned in this study) by a gentleman, I think that found it in the possession of the Mayor of the City of *Carlisle*, and great numbers of different metal, of our first Kings of *England*, now to be seen in the cabinets of the curious, of earlier date, will evince to the contrary.

King *John* was the first that caused sterling Money to be coined in *England*, and *Edward I.* coined new pieces of Money and Half-pence of silver, and Farthings; which before were base metal: This I find confirmed by experience; and why maynot this strengthen this Conjecture, and give reason at least to think this piece was coined before the different reigns of these two Kings, *John* and *Edward I.* and allow the two Devices of the Sun and Moon on this Coin and the Seal of *Richard I.* sufficient proofs to allot it to the reign of that King?

If the Coins without either Head or Legend had been more carefully examined, I am persuaded the Coins of some of our English Kings would not have been esteemed so very rare, which too frequently are called *Pollards*, *Cro-cars* and *Rosaryes*.

There

There was also a black Money, said by *Camden* to be forbidden by an Act of *Edward III.* these were the Coins of base metal, brought hither by the *Genoa* Gallies. The Cimelia of English Coins have not yet received these anti-ent pieces as English, at least the collectors have not agreed to what reign to allot them. There are several of the same species with this, which I am persuaded time, and the ingenious labour of the Medalists will be able to ascertain; to whom I wish my assistance may be acceptable, and as more of these antique pieces come to my possession shall, if so finely preserved, I hope, be able to affix the time they were first coined, and consequently add several English Coins to those already published. The catalogue of which is not so perfect as might be expected, which may be owing to the ungenerous temper of some few, who either from the vanity of possessing such treasure alone, lucre of gain, or envious mistrust of the labours of others, have ignorantly concealed them, not willing they should adorn the works of those authors, who have *generously given the world these treasures without desire of gain*; and what is most unexcusable in these stupid possessors, is, they stifle the grand design of such collections, which is to adorn and explain the history of former times, by the univer-
sal

ful service they afford to the writers of such things, by determining the æras of times, genealogies of families, and other particulars, the foundation of history.

These lucrative possessors are ever decrying those in the happy cabinet of the more learned Medallist, and are themselves continually offering with false characters Medals to the young beginners, and always exclaim against the exchange of Medals, a custom very laudable, and is the cheapest and most ready method of perfecting a series, a custom that has immemorable been esteemed most honourable. If such were made known to the curious *Re nummaria*, it would baffle the ignoble intent of these grave impostors, and disrobe them of the character some have too long possessed, of being professed antiquaries, and proclaim that that character was as unjustly assumed as another of the *Æsculapian degree*. 'Tis this reproachful manner of selling at most exorbitant prices the Medals of the Antients that has frightened the willing to commence Medallist. 'Tis these pitiful vendors who assume false characters, more craftily to impose, that often daunt and curb the young collector, for it would require a fortune, not easily spared, if every Medal was to pass the greedy hand of such mean wretches; but I think

one of that tribe has too opportunely discovered his want of every requisite in a Medalist to require any other Brand.

I am so far from positively asserting this to be a Coin of *Richard* I. that on the contrary I shall with great pleasure retract these Conjectures, if any mark, device, or reason can be produced to the contrary.

It cannot be an Easterling, for that was a Coin of great purity, and much valued by the English. This Money was introduced by some Germans of the Eastermost part of that nation, from whence it acquired the name of Easterling Money, *centum solidos Esterlingorum*, and is now abbreviated to sterling Money, or *probata moneta Angliæ*.

The little knowlege we have of the Mint in that reign, and being intirely ignorant of the weight and alloy proportioned to each Coin, may I hope plead some excuse, if these Conjectures should not be thought sufficient proofs by the learned in this medallie science, to prevail on them to rank this Coin in the series of English Kings, and place it in the reign of King *Richard* I. To these gentlemen, and their ingenious researches, history, chronology, mythology, genealogy, painting, sculpture, and almost every science, are greatly indebted.

These

These conjectures are not offered with positive conclusions, but only to incite the curious more carefully to examine this series of English Coins, which are too often rejected, for want of deliberate consideration, as on the contrary, several have been admitted into the cabinets of English Coins that are intirely spurious, and cannot pretend to any air of Antiquity, or answer the other requisites of a Medal worthy of record ; these errors may produce consequences very prejudicial to the whole body of learning, and leave a blemish on this study, which has ever been the true guide in the most intricate researches of the ingenious, witness *Scaliger*, *Vaillant*, *Hardouin* in his *Pliny*, *Dr. Patin* in his *Suetonius*, *Causaubon* and *Menagius* in their commentaries, *Bisott* in his *Republic of Holland*, and I hope to see the history of *England* decorated with this medallic learning, which has not yet submitted to party or corruption.

» The proper method to perfect such a necessary research, may be considered in another work,^a which if finished with the approbation of the learned *Re nummariâ*, shall be published in a short time, which will endeavour to render familiar to every reader the different *Names*, *Weights*, *Legenda*, *Symbols*, and *Devices* of the antient HEBREW, SAMARITAN, GREEK, and

^a The Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek, and Roman Medallist. By The Author Charles Clarke, Late of Balliol College Oxford.

ROMAN Coins, with proper remarks to render the reader a perfect judge of their instructive and universal service to the attaining a compleat knowlege of History, Chronology, Genealogy, Sculpture, Painting, and every polite science, including some historical and classcal considerations relative to the Device of the Greek and Roman Mint.

And to render this work more compleat, the Coins mentioned in the Old and New Testament will be more accurately considered than in any other translation or notes yet published. This requisite has not had the deserved notice it demands, which has caused some texts to appear repugnant and irreconcilable, which might easily be adjusted, if proper reference had been made to the Weights, Mints, and Customs of the People where they were used in common Commerce. This province may more properly be claimed by some of the learned Divines of our own church, (though so long by them neglected,) to whom I would most chearfully communicate my remarks, and every other assistance in my power, rather than be accused of interfering in Church matters, and be adjudged the author of any new disputes.

E

The

The following Remarks were omitted in the proper Place, through Accident, which ought to be added in Page: 19.

THE Flourish on this antient Piece of base Money, resembles much that that appears on the Coin of King *Steven*, who reigned but sixty-four years before *Richard the First*; this Piece is likewise of the very same Dimension and Weight with the silver Coin, *supposed to have two Heads*, which is generally accounted a Coin of this King, and is agreeable to the Size of the third Circle in *Speed*. This Coin, though of base Metal, might be struck by Royal Authority, for this debasing of the Coin was accustomed even by the Kings Minters, which may be proved from *FLETA, Sunt etiam fabricatores falsæ monetæ sine cuneo & sunt Monetarii Regis qui ultram assisam licitam Argento Laccum imponunt*; *Laccum* is here put for *Alay*. The Chancellor^a *Macclesfield*, Father to the present *Mæcenæ*, is very copious in the Note on this Word *Laccum*. *Laccum* does not mean a want of Weight in the Coin *in toto*, but a Deficiency of the more valuable Metal *in parte*. My Lord observes the Word is used in the Laws of King *John*; (*& ad cognoscendum denarium*)

^a Thomas Parker Earl of Macclesfield—

He Favour'd all Designs tending to the Advancement of Learning

+ Collins's Peerage of England.

1735. vol: 2. Part: 2. page. 727.

*denarium de prædicto Lacco, &c. & paulo post
 ----- de Lacco octavæ partis denarii,) from
 whence his Lordship very justly derives the
 Word to Lack or Want. If some of the Coins
 insignificantly called Pollards, Crocars, and Ro-
 saries should be proved totally base; yet they
 may be authoris'd by another part of FLETA,
 Quidam autem debitum pondus libræ non appo-
 nunt, & quidam falsam monetam fabricant in
 toto.*

APPENDIX.

----- *ubi plura nitent . . . non ego paucis*
Offendar Maculis. HOR: de Art: Poet:

TO confute is the immediate duty of every friend to truth, though not always received with that agreeable respect as the grand foundation of all learning should.

The established credit of medallic learning is too serious a matter to be fostered on the learned world by every scribe, nor will the ingenious persist in errors, or spurn at correction. The several errors in a pamphlet lately published, with the pompous title of, *A Dissertation on Oriuna the supposed Wife of Carausius*^a, has, I humbly presume, given sufficient opportunity for my thus offering these remarks without committing offence to the *unknown* author, or extending the accustomed bound of civility. The Device of the Roman Mint, in which consists the universal knowledge that is to be acquired
from

from antient Coins, historic brads, is here neglected. The first thing observed in this Dissertation is the Legenda of a Medal of *Dioclesian, Pax Auggg*; this is to prove the hero *Carausius* colleague with that Emperor. Here the author neglects the remark most proper in this place, *viz.* that *Auggg* denotes there were three at that time that claimed the title of *Augustus*: Innumerable instances occur in the series of the Lower Empire; on a Reverse of this very Emperor *Dioclesian*, we have a Legenda, *Felix Adventus AVGG. NN.* for *Augustorum nostrum*, another *Jovi Conservatori AVGG.* The next thing the Dissertator would intimate is, that *Carausius* was abstracted from the Romans, because one Legenda begins with M. for *Marcus*; but if the author will have recourse to history, he may find several families that were not extracted from a Roman Branch that enjoyed that name; or, why may not M. be for *Mutius* or *Martius*? if it must be a Roman name.

I must confess that with great truth, and a becoming modesty, he gives *Monf. Genebrier* due praise, who has wrote most learnedly and copiously on *Carausius's* birth, which might have informed the writer of many requisites proper for his subject. The grand question, and what seems to puzzle the Dissertator most, is,
how

how to prove *Carausius* was ever married any more than his successor *Alectus*, which particular he says no historian has mentioned. Now, if this professed Antiquary had with a curious eye searched the English Cabinets of Roman Coins, he would there have found a Medal of *Carausius* with the genealogical *Legenda Carausius et Augusta sua*, which being solely intrusted with that genealogical learning, not remitted down to us by antient historians, advances the service and science of medallic learning, and unriddles the knot that makes a stumbling-block for the author at his first setting out; though still I am of opinion this Head on the Reverse of this Coin is not designed for the Wife of *Carausius*; the Coin with the *capita jugata* might impose upon the author, and a few grave lucrative droans that were forced to guess, for fear of appearing ignorant; but the symbol or flagellum common, though not solely found as an attribute of *Apollo*, could never suffer any conversant with medallic types, and the peculiar worship of the Sun at that time to dubitate one moment; the Flagellum is also an attribute of *Juno Lucina*. The Coin with the Centaur on the Reverse, may be *read* as the possessor surmises; but by the engraving, it carries not the least semblance of such letters, but rather denotes

notes some Legion. This Reverse is peculiar to the *Bitinians* and a common Reverse of *Galienus*, as is the Hart: As for the honour the possessor enjoys of so many *Uniques*, a little time will evince to the contrary. Concerning the pearl'd ornament he might have read in *Suetonius* (*vita Julii Cæsaris*) that this Island was famous for that costly ornament seventeen hundred years ago; and *Dion Cassius* mentions the North-Britains ornamenting their Horses Bridles with Pearls: Next, the Dissertator has not observed any Empress or real Person with a Necklace till near the time of *Theodosius*. *Calpurnia* the fourth and last Wife of *Julius Cæsar*, is to be seen on a Medal with a Pearl Necklace; on a Medal of the *Claudian* Family is a Head with a pearl'd Necklace and Pendants in the Ears. This particular may be found long before the time this author mentions, usually worn as an ornament, and tied to the Hair, *nodo viperino*. The custom is also mentioned by *Claudian*,

*Nam neque Cæsariem crinali stringere cultu.
Colla nec ornatu patitur mollire retorto.*

No costly fillets knot her hair behind,
Nor female trinkets round her neck are twin'd.

The

The Legenda COR. Aug. may be read *Concordia Augusta*, there having been found Medals near Bath of *Carausius* with that Legenda. I have a brass Medal of *Galienus* with the Reverse a Hart and the Legenda *Dianæ Conversatori*, the likeness of the seventh *Musæo Kennediano*^a; what is read *providentia*, should be *prudentia*, as may be ascertained by a Medal, middle Brass, of *Helena*; that *Lit* should be read *Lætitia*, is very uncertain; we may find those letters in the several words, *Felicitas*, *Tranquilitas*; *Liberalitas* and *Fidelitas*.. The second Medal with these letters L I T. ought most probably to be read *Libertas*, the Device agreeing with that Legenda, the figure having the Phrygian Cap and Wand, both peculiar Symbols to that adored Deity. The Medal, Legenda *Adjutrix*, being so much like this silver Coin, subject of the Dissertation, is a strong reason to surmise this *Oriana* (if ever there was such a person) was some English Lady that assisted him in some great Enterprize, and was therefore honoured with a lasting Memorial on this provincial Coin.

If Conjectures may be allowed in this Inquiry, I will venture to offer mine, though not having seen the Coin, I will not be positive; which is, allowing the first letter F to be wanting, either exeded or otherwise destroyed by envious and subverting

subverting times, a misfortune too frequent on these learned Records, (the last letter in the trilateral AVG. is wanting on the Head in the Legenda of this Coin, which must of consequence cause the absence of the first letter on the Reverse (*viz.*) the F.) why may we not proceed and read the Legenda FORTVNA. AVG. the I in ORIVNA may easily be taken for the T in FORTVNA, only wanting the cross stroke: Thus the whole Legenda is regularly placed, no changing of letters admitted, nor does there appear any of the *Dissertator's hobgoblin* work. To corroborate this reading, I possess a Medal middle Brass, that is exactly correspondent with this of *Carausius*, and has both these defects, so that what appears is AVSIINA for FAVSTINA. The Symbols are not the most usual of *Fortuna*, it must be allowed; but as the Legenda may be designed to pay a compliment to the Conservatrix or Adjutrix, it would be stuffing and incumbering the Medal to add all the attributes of Fortune; to avoid which was the wise and peculiar care of the Roman Mint. Fortune has sometimes the Crescent mentioned in the *Dissertation*; she likewise appears with the Quiver upon her Shoulder, like Diana; if it should be proved this is a Crown of Laurel, *that* likewise belongs to

F

Fortune:

Fortune : The Symbols appropriated to this fickle Lady are innumerable ; and though a female Deity, she is often represented with a Beard, *Fortuna Barbata*. Pantheon and Polytheon Statues would allow a very ample Field for an Enquiry of this sort ; but as it belongs not to the peculiar province of a Medalist, I purposely avoid it. I must coincide with the Dissertator, that this Medal gives very slight reason, if any, to conclude that the female Person on this Medal is *Oriuna* the Wife of *Carausius*, though it was most certain a frequent custom, from the first institution of the Roman Mint, to confer the honour of Deification on the female Sex, when they appeared on Medals. I must likewise wish with the Author, that some Coin may be found to satisfy the dubious, and give us authority to agree or dissent from his Reasoning. I should not have thus publicly made these Remarks, but am concerned that such a trifling Dissertation, whose Author had acquired some credit with the learned *Re nummariâ*, should appear in the *French Academy*, and be the Reproach of a Nation that *did* possess the most valuable Collection of Greek and Roman Coins in the Universe. The slight credit the Dissertator affords *Monf: Boze*, Keeper of the *French King's Medals*,

dals, a Man of extensive Learning, though not superior to his free communication of it, I am afraid will draw some severe Remarks from another quarter, which by this trifling attempt of our *British* Author, we have little hope he can retort: However, I wish some more able Pen would undertake to vindicate our established English Right of having given to the Learned as many excellent Treatises *de Re nummariâ* as any Nation under the Sun.

*I nunc argentum, & marmor vetus, æaq; & artes
Suspice
Gaude quòd spectant oculi te mille loquentem.*

HOR. E. 6. Lib. I.

P. S. The Legend of the first silver Coin may have been falsified, either enlarged or diminished; to me, the laureated Head appears the work of later times. This crafty method is common, witness the two Shekels in *Riland*; the one with a Roman Legend of *Constantine*; the other Assyrian Characters on one table, and on the other table Roman letters.

As

As the M on a Medal of *Carausius* induced the *Dissertator* to believe *Carausius* was of Roman Blood, it would, I am persuaded, be most acceptable, if the writer would account for the C before *Carausius* in the *Medal* belonging to Sir *Richard Ellis*, the *capita jugata*.

F I N I S.



Gascoigne Ned Feb: 1769
No: 12,461

Here having been malicious reflections in some of the
papers, relating to the jury, summoned & sworn
at the Summer Assizes for Kent 1753. The following
is a true and correct List of the names, taken from the
Record by authority of the County of Kent.

27 Gease. 11. 1753

The Names of the persons named & sworn for and
by the Body of the County

Sir William Lee, Bart. } Justices.
Sir. Hen. Denia, Bart. }

Sworn 1. Sir Edward Dering, of Sumner Dering, Bar.

Sworn 2. Sir John Honywood, of Evington, Bar.

Sworn 3. Sir Roger Twenden, of Medbourne, Bar?

— 4. Sir Thomas Dyke & Lullsgillere Castle Bar?

Sworn 5. Thomas Knight, of Gadenham, Esq;

Sworn 6. Matthew Robinson, of Mount Morris, Esq;

Sworn 7. Thomas Best, of Chichester, Esq;

- 8 — Matthew Labina Morra, of Mount Morra, Esq;
Sworn. 9. John Probst, of Lechl. Esq;
Sworn. 10 Richard Merry, of Elton, Esq;
Sworn. 11. Monar Barrell of Ioklon, Esq;
— 12. John Soubridge of Wyke, Esq;
— 13. Jener Brookina of Nonington, Esq;
Sworn. 14. Jacob Soubridge, of Wyke, Esq;
Sworn. 15. Monar Barrell, of Otford, Esq;
Sworn. 16. Edward Bowster of Radwicl, Esq;
Sworn. 17. Alexander Canthope of Hornmorden, Esq;
Sworn. 18. George Lyon of Choring, Esq;
Sworn. 19. Monar Theoffeld of Peronasha, Esq;
Sworn. 20. Jener Adam of Elton Esq;
— 21. Isaac Soubridge of Wyke, Esq;
Sworn. 22. John Carter of Hornmorden, Esq;
Sworn. 23. Lewin Cage of Ashford, Esq;
— 24. Mayle Probst of Hornmorden Esq;
— 25. John Anderson of Soubridge Esq;
Sworn. 26. John Parker of ~~North~~ North Esq;
Sworn. 27. Jener Probst of Elton Esq;
Sworn. 28. John Egerton of Sutton ~~Esq~~ L
Sworn. 29. Mr. Morlad of Len Chant Esq;
Sworn. 30. Jener Chapma of Pauls Grey, Esq;
John Probst Esq; Sheriff

35

Charles Charles Dickinson
1824 & 1825
1824 & 1825
1824 & 1825

London

Tuesday. 29. April. 1766

Died the Rev. Mr. ... North, Rector of

Bonacre & Pakojut (second Medley)
Edm. & Suffolk. Bonacre is in the

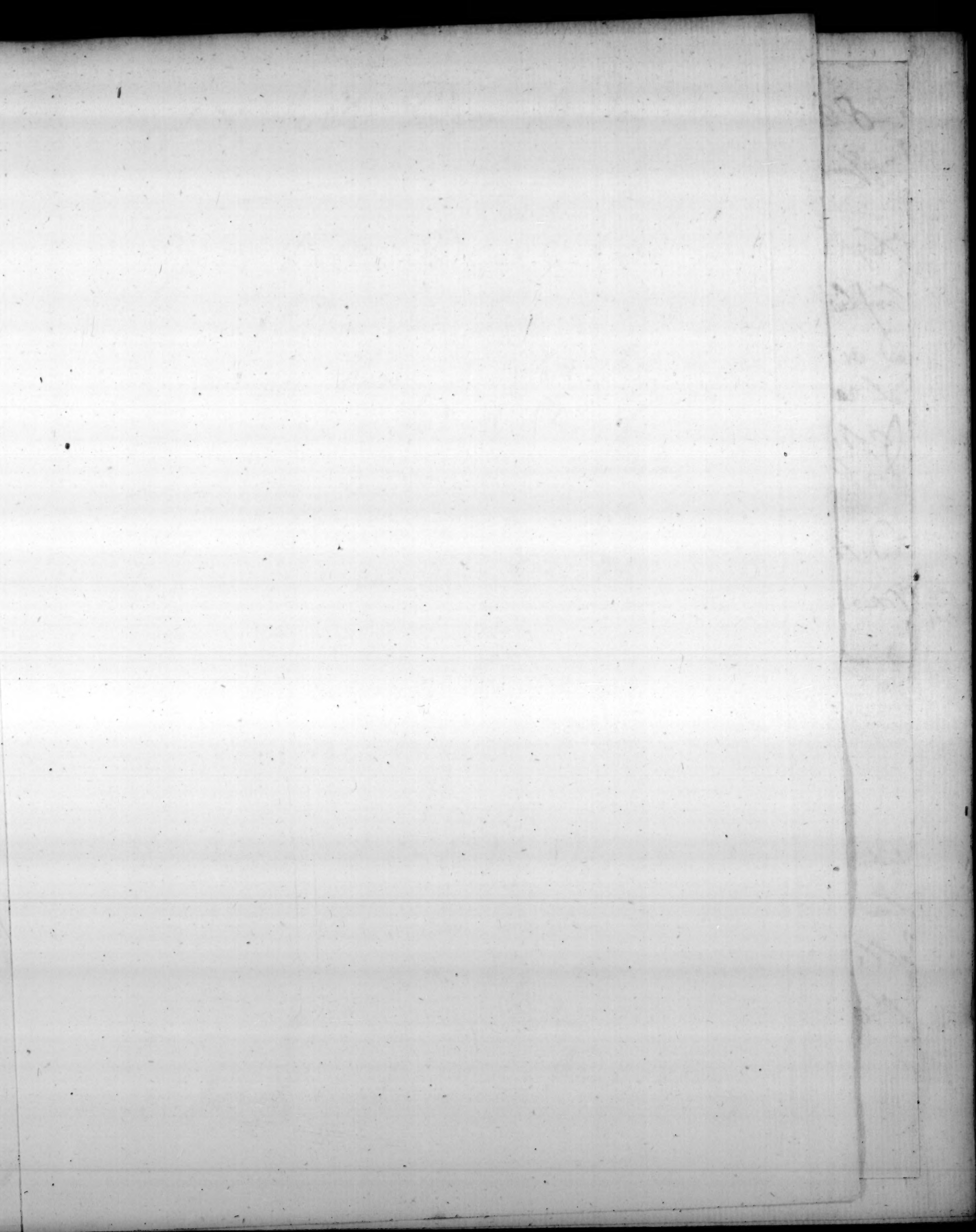
Parish of St. Mary Good

Doc. A necessity of Topography:
1760 181.220

4. 10. June: 1772 Died at Lodice, near
Wielun in the 66 year of his age, the said Count
North MA Vicar of the Parish a Gentleman of Extern in
Knowledge & various Parts of Literature, more particularly
in History & Antiquities of this Kingdom. He had very
early in Life the Honour of the Friendship & Correspondence
of Gentlemen not more distinguished for their rank, than
in the Republic of Letters, but lived & ~~at~~ Died Vicar
of a small Country Parish of about 60 c. 176
Gentlemen N. 13, 516

Wednesday: June: 24. 1772

See Charles's List of Gentlemen
of C.C.L.C. page 36 North 1



Vol: X Public Ledger Monday. Jan. 16. 1769. No. 2823

This was a Mr. John Shaw's offer!
himself knight of the Thistle

For the Public Ledger. & Card. Lond. Jan: 12. 1769

M. MacLellan of the Court of Session present their Compliments
to Mr. John Shaw, & desire that he will be so good as to
furnish them with a List of the Grand Jury, which was
summoned to appear on Monday at the Court of Session
1753. & likewise with an Explanation of a Medal
which was found about that time near Eltham, & is said to be
Now in his Possession. The Particulars they do not now
recollect, but, if they are not mistaken, Part of the
Legend on one side of the Medal was,

Pacta Jura.

The meaning of which they do not well remember, but think
Mr. John Shaw can explain it. They will be glad to be
informed if he has kept any Article of Intelligence
at the Meeting of Parliament on the 24th of January 1769
or sooner if Mr. John Shaw hears

a Method of making Corn drigle which have contracted
a Rheum from the Sun

Therapy Aqua Lachrye be laid upon the Corn
I kept on so long as to take off the Rheum, & the
worked off the Corn, it will bring the Rheum within
effacing the Letter

or a Solution of Sal Ammoniac in Lachrye Water
Aqua Sapphirina will do the same

See an Essay on the Corns of
Circobela:

By Samuel Pegge, A.M. 4th. 1766

Feb. 1760

Died Dr. Kenned, - a Gentleman
Well known & respected by the Curious
for his fine Good Knowledge in Medicine

Green Varicell

add from Pope

The Fast-day. Gen: XLIII. 9
~~at much money~~ Jacob gave as much money for the love of Machabelech
as the war with "
I we find in the New Testament of: Matthew. ~~XXIV~~
XXVI: 15

XXVII: 3. 5. 6. 7

Act. 1: 102. 19

